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A NEW PSYLLIODES FROM MADEIRA: *PSYLLIODES ERBERI* NOV. SPEC. COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: ALTICINAE)

By MANFRED DOEBERL *

With 1 figure

ABSTRACT. Psylliodes erberi nov. spec. is described from Madeira. It is an apterous fuscous species with bright legs and antenae. Also the anterior part of its head is brightened.

RESUMO. Psylliodes erberi nov. spec. é descrita da Madeira. É uma espécie áptera, de côr sombria, com as patas, antenas e a parte anterior da cabeça mais brilhantes.

MATERIAL

Holotypus (♂): Madeira, Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960 m, 14.IX.1991 ERBER leg. (in coll. ERBER). Paratypes: 18 ♂♂ 15 ♀♀ location same as Holotype, 960 m, 27.IX., 1X.1993 and 8.X.1994 (in coll. Museu Municipal do Funchal, BIONDI, DOEBERL, ERBER and SCHERER).

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Description (50x): ♂, l = 3.1 mm, b = 1.85 mm; oval, broadest in the middle, somewhat pointed towards the apex (fig. 1); dorsal surface equally arched, but not globurlarly; the upper part fuscous with weak metallic gloss, micro-reticulated. Head not retracted into the pronotum, brightened before the eyes. Vertex very fine and evenly punctured, frontal lines weak, ocular lines running somewhat curved to the middle of the frons, the latter without a notch. Clypeus broad and flattened. Labrum twice as broad as long, weakly sinuated, provided with golden hairs. Palpi yellowish. Antennae yellowish, last joinst slightly darkened; their proportions of length being: 22: 12: 14: 20: 15: 17: 18: 18: 18: 22; the 1st one being the thinnest, 2nd and 3rd scarcely thicker, up from the 6th gradually thickened, 8th the thickest. Pronotum l: b = 5 : 8, in advance strongly narrowed, sides margined, in the first third behind its anterior edge a pore point; anterior and posterior borders not margined; its upper side strongly arched. The dull ground like the vertex very fine and equally punctulate. Scutellum very small. Elytrae l : b = 100 : 37; base as broad as pronotum, without humeral calli, the dull ground provided with nine complete rows of fine punctures and a scutellar row, the latter about reaching first quarter of elytrae and doubled near the base. The points small, one from another at a greater distance than their diameter. Near the apex the rows became extinct. Ventral surface black, first sternite shining, strongly and densely punctured, the following ones dull without punctures. Legs lighter; hind femora on their underside somewhat shadowed, on their outer side clothed with long golden hairs. Hind tibiae see fig. 2.

SEXUAL DIFFERENCES

Length of ♂♂ and also ♀♀ on average 3.1 mm (2.8 - 3.3 mm). In males 1st article of anterior tarses as broad as th 3rd, not remarcably dilated. In females 1st articles narrower than 3rd. For Aedoeagus and spermatheca see figs. 3 and 4.

DISCUSSION

Ps erberi seems to be an endemic species of Madeira and also seems to be an isolated one. Its provisional place may be near *Ps. umbratilis* WOLL. Has well the differences here given are the following: sides of pronotum in *erberi* regularly arched, in *umbratilis* angular; the rows of punctures on the elytrae weakly impressed and fine, in *umbratilis* strongly impressed and coarser etc.

DEDICATION AND OBSERVATIONS

The present species was discovered by Dr. D. ERBER, Giessen, Germany, and is here named in his honour. The author would like to express his deepest thanks to him for entrusting hime the above-mentioned material. Regarding the circunstances of collecting the material, Dr. ERBER informed us, that obtained the beetles by beating overhanging bunches of grass above the Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, near the Ribeira Grande/Ribeira dos Cedros (17°08'06 "W/32°45'42"N). Evidently the present new species only accupies a small area, as further specimens were neither found north-east nor south-east of the original locality. (ERBER i.l.)

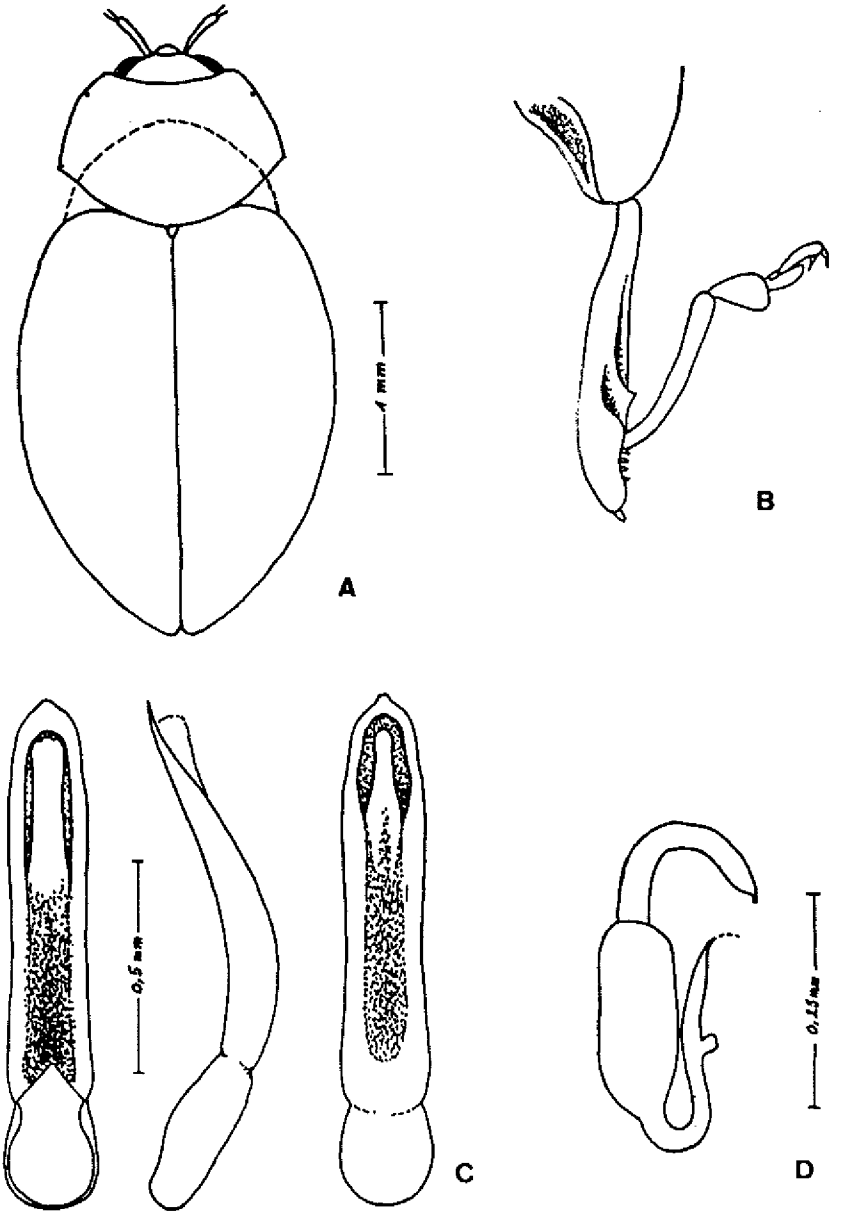

Figure 1 - *Psylliodes erberi* nov. spec., A. habitus; B. right hind leg; C. Aedoeagus: ventral-lateral-dorsal view; D. spermatheca.

LITERATURE

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. Krauss [1]

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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